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## RECENT CASES.

**ACTION FOR POSSESSION OF LAND—ADVERSE POSSESSION—TAKING SUCCESSIVE POSSESSION.**—*JENNINGS v. WHITE*, 51 S. E. 799 (N. C.).—*Held*, that where the deed to one claiming title to land by adverse possession did not cover the land, the possession thereof by his grantor could not be tacked on his possession for the purpose of showing a continuous adverse possession for the statutory period.

Adverse possession must be continuous and when one seeks to unite to his possession the possession of prior occupants the several titles must be connected by purchase or descent. Without some privity between the successive occupants, the several possessions cannot be tacked together so as to make continuity of possession. *Smith v. Reich*, 87 Hun. (N. Y.) 237. Different entries, at different times, by different persons, between whom no privity exists, are but a succession of trespasses. *Rose v. Goodwin*, 88 Ala. 390. Privity must be shown to have existed between them. *Wheeler v. Moody*, 9 Tex., 372. And deed must be shown to tack possession of successive tenants. *Johnson v. Nash*, 15 Tex. 419. Each succeeding occupant must show title under his predecessor and his possession must be referable to the original entry. *Witt v. St. Paul & Northern Ry. Co.*, 38 Minn. 122; but evidence of omission by mistake in drafting deed embracing land in question is admissible to characterize the possession of grantor and grantee. *Smith v. Chapin*, 31 Conn. 530.

**BOYCOTT—INJUNCTION—ACTUAL INJURY.**—*VAN ILER PLAAT v. UNDERTAKERS' AND LIVERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF PASSAIC*, 62 ATL. (N. J.) 453.—Plaintiff claimed to be an educated embalmer and undertaker and that for two months he had been ready and willing to engage in business in Paterson, N. J. He also alleges that defendant association and its members have been and are preventing him by boycotting him and refusing to admit him to membership and also refusing to hire to him hacks or hearses or to sell him coffins or supplies. It is admitted that he neither has nor owns appliances of any kind and that, at no time, has he had any corpse to care for; also that the association has adopted a constitution and by-laws and attempted to enforce them against him and that this amounts to criminal conspiracy. Plaintiff asks for an injunction and other relief.

*Held*, that as plaintiff had no business or establishment, even if the alleged attempt to boycott has been made or threatened, plaintiff has suffered no damage, nor, from evidence set forth, is he likely to. It was not proven that there was any attempt to enforce the clause against him and though there were an attempt, even if it were unlawful, the action of the court would not be incited unless the personal or property rights of plaintiff were affected.

**CHARITABLE TRUSTS—CY PRES DOCTRINE.**—*MACKENZIE v. TRUSTEES OF PRESBYTERY OF JERSEY CITY*, 61 ATL. (N. J.) 1027.—A trust for public worship and instruction of indefinite number of persons according to the Presby-